1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
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323 mesquite sticks was piled closedly over the group of pots, the sticks standing on end, and set fire (Pl. V). In two to two and a half hours it had burned sufficiently. Too much heat would burn the paint off the surface. The pots were fished out with a pair of sticks and a fine gruel of ground mesquite beans poured into them while they were still hot. This made them non-porous.[2]

323 531 Designs, which turned black on firing, were painted on the exterior (only ?) of the pots and bowls, using the chewed end of a little stick to apply a concoction of boiled black mesquite bark. The vessels were then fired a second time, being again placed on stones set in the coals. The fire was not built up for this, the vessels being only roasted. When the designs on one side had burned black, the vessels were turned over to bake the other side.

323 [143] A Kohuana woman said that whenever a pregnant woman touched a pot, it would crack in firing. She would say this to the little girls in sport as she chased them away.[3]

[381] A pot broken in firing was mended by rubbing the gum that exudes from the base of arrowweeds into the crack while the pot was still hot.

323 413 The anvil (niktadl'xkltco'g, "put underneath to mould") on which the vessel wall was beaten was a rounded flat stone, two to four inches in diameter, of a convenient size to hold in the left palm. Many preferred the lighter anvils made of clay, of which two types were in use. One was mushroom-shaped; its head some four inches across, the stem hollow. The edge of the head was recurved so as to avoid marring the pot. The other, like a tall narrow bowl with rounded base (about four inches high) was used in deep objects like cups (Pl. VII, *d*, *e*). The latter form is still in common use. Paddles were of three types. These were made of mesquite, a dense, heavy wood. The smaller (n,l-maxŏ'mac), which tapers gradually to a handle, was somewhat curved both longitudinally and transversely. It was about eight inches long by three at its broadest (Pl. VII, *b*). Larger paddles

[2] There was no notion of ascribing inexhaustibility to them (cf. Spier, *Havasupai Ethnography*, p. 140).

[3] The Kamia belief that a jealous woman's touch would crack it does not occur.

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CHAPTER XI

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

BIRTH

171 846 Birth was preceded and followed by restrictions on the activities of the parents that applied to both to about the same degree. This semi-couvade, as Kroeber styles it, was moderate and of the order that prevailed generally throughout the Southwest and California.

849 When in the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy, the expectant mother should not lie flat on her back else the embryo would lie crosswise or be born feet first. Neither she nor her husband should look at dead animals or birds, else the child would sicken like the animal, would be paralyzed for weeks. On the whole, it were better that the father did not hunt; if he did, he must not stare at what he killed. Nowadays, neither may look at a picture of any sort; the child will be deformed. Nor could either look at or touch rattlesnakes, else the child would be deformed and never walk: it would seem to lack bones; could not stand.

Food tabus applied to the mother from the sixth month. She must eat no more than she could help and must especially avoid fat. Should she eat fat, the embryo would be covered with it, especially its eyes, nose and mouth (a caul?). The mouth would be filled with fat, so that at its first breath, the child would choke. There was no objection to her eating salt, the common tabu elsewhere. Her husband could eat fat and salt at this time, but he joined her after the birth in eschewing them.

It was known that pregnancy has a duration of nine lunar months. It was, however, not usual to calculate the exact time at which the birth would occur, but some women knew they would give birth at a particular full moon, e.g. Births were rather uniformly distributed through the year.

844 343 Birth took place in the menstrual shelter, or a similar structure